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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 JESUS PARA-NAVARRO, (2)

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. 11CR612WQH
CASE NO. 11CV2844WQH

ORDER

16 HAYES, Judge:

17 The matter before the Court is the Motion for time reduction by an inmate in federal
18 custody under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. ECF No. 88. Defendant moves the court to modify his
19 sentence on the grounds that he is not able to reduce his sentence through a drug program
20 because of his deportation status. The Court finds that the issues raised in the petition are
21 appropriate for summary disposition.

22 **APPLICABLE LAW**

23 28 U.S.C. §2255 provides that “A prisoner under sentence of a court established by Act
24 of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed
25 in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without
26 jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum
27 authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which
28 imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.” A district court must

1 summarily dismiss a § 2255 application “[i]f it plainly appears from the motion, any attached
2 exhibits, and the record of prior proceedings that the moving party is not entitled to relief.”
3 Rule 4(b), Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District courts.
4 When this standard is satisfied, neither a hearing nor a response from the government is
5 required. *See Marrow v. United States*, 772 F.2d 525, 526 (9th Cir. 1985).

6 **RULING OF THE COURT**

7 In this case, the record conclusively shows that the Defendant has waived his right to
8 bring a § 2255 motion. In the plea agreement, the Defendant waived “to the full extent of the
9 law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack his sentence, except a post-conviction
10 collateral attack based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the Court imposes
11 a custodial sentence above the high end of the guideline range recommended by the
12 Government pursuant to this agreement at the time of sentencing.” ECF No. 55 at 13. This
13 waiver is clear, express and unequivocal. Plea agreements are contractual in nature, and their
14 plain language will generally be enforced if the agreement is clear and unambiguous on its
15 face. *United States v. Jeronimo*, 298 F.3d 1149, 1153 (9th Cir. 2005).


16 In this case, the plea agreement provided for an adjusted offense level of 21 and a
17 resulting guideline range of 37-46 months. ECF No. 55 at 10. At the time of sentencing, the
18 Government recommended an adjusted offense level of 21 and a guideline range of 37-46
19 months and recommended a sentence of 46 months. ECF No. 72. The Court imposed a
20 sentence of 46 months. ECF No. 87 at 2. Pursuant to the terms of the plea agreement, the
21 Defendant waived his right to collaterally attack the sentence imposed.

22 Finally, the Defendant presents no grounds for relief under Section 2255. The
23 Sentencing Reform Act gives the Bureau of Prisons the responsibility to “designate the place
24 of the prisoner’s imprisonment.” 18 U.S.C. § 3621(b). *See United States v. Cubillos*, 91 F.3d
25 1342, 1344-45 (9th Cir. 1996). The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has rejected the
26 assertion that an alien’s equal protection rights are violated when he cannot be housed in a
27 minimum security facility or a community correction center based upon his deportation status.
28 *See McClean v. Crabtree*, 173 F.3d 1176, 1185-86 (9th Cir. 1999).

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for time reduction by an inmate in federal custody under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (ECF No. 88) filed by the Defendant is denied.

DATED: December 15, 2011


WILLIAM Q. HAYES
United States District Judge